

POETRY.

STANZAS.

"They will be still praising thee." Ask of the ocean waves that burst In music on the strand— Whose murmurs lead the scented breeze That fans the Summer land— Why is their harmony abroad— Their cadence in the sky— That glitters with the smile of God— In mystery on high?

Question the Cataract's boiling tide, Down stooping from above— Why its proud billows far and wide In stormy thunder move? Is it that in their hollow voice A tone of praise is given, Which bids the fainting heart rejoice And trust the might of Heaven?

And ask the tribes, whose matin song Melts on the dewy air— Why, like a stream that steals along, Flow forth their praises there? Why, when the vale of eve comes down With all its starry hours, The night bird's melancholy low Rings from her solemn bowers?

It is some might of love within, Some impulse from on high; That bids their matin songs begin— Or fills the Evening sky With gentle echoes all its own— With sounds that on the ear Fall like the voice of kindred gone, Cut off in Youth's career!

Ask of the gales that sweep around, When Sunset's fiery wall Is clothed in many a painted cloud— A gorgeous coronal— Ask why their wings are trembling then— O'er nature's sounding lyre, While the far occidental hills Are bathed in golden fire!

Oh! shall the wide world raise the song Of peace and joy and love, And shall man's heart not bid his tongue In voiceful praises move? Shall the old forest and the wave, When summoned by the breeze, Yield a sweet flow of solemn praise, And man have less than these?

Oh! if within his tuneless heart Some chord doth not reply, When there a Holy Spirit breathes, Where can the unransomed fly— When with a voice which melts the skies And bids the mountains nod— The funeral anthem of the world Peals from the trump of God?

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dr. Franklin's Moral Code.—The great American philosopher and statesman, Benjamin Franklin, drew up the following list of moral virtues, to which he paid constant and earnest attention, and thereby made himself a better and happier man.

Temperance.—Eat not to fullness; drink not to elevation.

Silence.—Speak not but what may benefit others or yourself; avoid trifling conversation.

Order.—Let your things have their places; let each part of your business have its time.

Resolution.—Resolve to perform what you ought; perform without fail what you resolve.

Frugality.—Make no expenses, but do good to others or yourself, that is waste nothing.

Industry.—Lose no time; be always employed in something useful; cut off all unnecessary actions.

Sincerity.—Use no harmless deceit; think innocently and justly; and if you speak, speak accordingly.

Justice.—Wrong none by doing injuries, or omitting the benefits that are your duty.

Moderation.—Avoid extremes; forbear resenting injuries.

Cleanliness.—Suffer no uncleanness, in body, clothes, or habitation.

Tranquility.—Be not disturbed about trifles, or at accidents common or unavoidable.

Humility.—Imitate Jesus Christ.

Pretty Good.—A young lady remarked to a friend the other day, that his pen-knife (which, by the way, was a very neat one) in one respect resembled him. The ladies in the room commenced guessing what it could be. At last, a smart looking little boy, who had until now sat in one corner silent, was asked to guess. After examining the knife pretty closely, he turned round, and in a cunning manner said, "well, I don't know, unless it is, because it's a dull!"

The Light of Nature.—The celebrated Mr. Hume wrote an essay on the sufficiency of the light of Nature; and the no less celebrated Dr. Robertson wrote on the necessity of Revelation and the insufficiency of the light of nature. Hume came one evening to visit Robertson, and the evening was spent on this subject.—The friends of both were present, and it is said that Robertson reasoned with unquestionable clearness and power.

Reasoning or not, we cannot tell, but at any rate he did not acknowledge his conviction. Hume was very much of a gentleman; and, as he rose to depart, bowed politely to those in the room, while, as he retired through the door, Robertson took the light to show him the way. Hume was still facing the door. "Oh! sir," said he, "I find the light of nature always suffi-

cient," and so he bowed on. The street door opened, and presently, as he bowed along the entry, he stumbled over something concealed, and pitched down the stairs into the street. Robertson ran after him with the light, and, as he held it over him, whispered softly and very cunningly, "you had better have a light from above, friend." And raising him up, he bid him good night, and returned to his friends.

Surgical operation.—Children have often lost their lives from obstruction in the windpipe, merely in consequence of neglect on the part of their parents to procure surgical assistance. Even after the act of respiration has altogether ceased, and the sufferer is apparently lifeless, a simple surgical operation, if not too long delayed, will almost in every instance restore life. A case occurred in this town on Saturday last, which had nearly proved fatal, and the particulars of which ought to be generally known.

A child of Dr. E. A. Ward, while eating an apple, swallowed a piece the wrong way, as it is familiarly termed; that is, a piece of the apple lodged in the upper part of the windpipe, and so completely prevented the ingress or egress of the air, that the child almost instantly ceased to breathe. Physicians were called in, but when they arrived the child had every appearance of being dead—pulsation at the wrist had ceased—the extremities were cold—but the operation of Tracheotomy, (opening the windpipe) was recommended, and successfully performed by Dr. E. Huntingdon and Dr. J. W. Graves. So soon as an incision was made into the windpipe, it was apparent that the air slowly pressed into and out of the lungs through the orifice, and respiration was in this way carried on, until with a curved probe passed upwards, the obstruction was removed, and in a short time the breathing became perfectly natural. This operation was not commenced until the child had remained apparently lifeless nearly twenty minutes! The child is now doing well, and will undoubtedly recover.

Lowell Journal.

The Polar Bear.—In the desolate regions of the north, where unrelenting winter reigns in full appendage of horrors during the greater part of the year, even the stormy ocean itself is long imprisoned by thick ribbed ice, the Polar Bear finds his most congenial abode.—There, prowling over the frozen wastes, he satiates his hunger on the carcasses of whales deserted by the adventurous fishermen, or seizes on such marine animals as come up to bask in open air; and when occasion calls he fearlessly plunges into the sea in pursuit of his prey, as if the deep were his native and element.—To most other animals extreme cold is distressing and injurious; to him it is welcome and delightful—to him the glistening ice bank or snow wreathed shore, canopied by lowering and tempestuous clouds, are far more inviting and agreeable, than verdant hills or sunny skies.

Being endowed with extremely acute senses, great strength, and a savagely ferocious disposition, withal, it is not surprising that this animal is dreaded as the most formidable quadruped of the region he inhabits. Notwithstanding his great size and apparent heaviness, he is very active; and though his ordinary gait may appear clumsy, when excited by rage or hunger, his speed on the ice far exceeds that of the swiftest man.

This animal swims excellently, and advances at the rate of three miles an hour. During the summer season he principally resides on the ice islands, and leaves one to visit another, however great be the distance. If interrupted while in the water, he dives and changes his course; but he neither dives very often, nor does he remain under water for a long time. Captain Ross saw a Polar bear swimming midway in Melville Sound, where the shores were full forty miles apart, and no ice was in sight large enough for him to have rested on. The best time for attacking him is when he is in the water; on ice or land he has so many advantages that the aggressor is always in danger. Even in the water he has frequently proved a formidable antagonist, has boarded and taken possession of a small boat, forcing the occupant to seek safety by leaping overboard.—Instances are related in which this animal has climbed up the sides of small vessels, and been with difficulty repelled from the deck.

Generally the polar bear retreats from man; but when pursued and attacked he always resents the aggression, and turns furiously on his enemy. When struck with a lance, he is very apt to seize and bite the staff in two or wrest it from the hands. Should a ball be fired at him, without taking effect in the head or heart, his rage is increased, and he seeks revenge with augmented fury. It has been remarked that, when wounded and able to make his escape, he applies snow to the wound, as if aware that cold would check the flow of blood.

A great majority of the fatal accidents following engagements with the polar bear, have resulted from imprudently attacking the animal on the ice. Scoresby, in his interesting narrative of a voyage to Greenland, relates an instance of this kind. "A few years ago, when one of the Davis' Strait whalers was closely beset among the ice at the south-west, or on the coast of Labrador, a bear that had been seen for

some time near the ship, at length became so bold as to approach alongside, probably tempted by the offal of the provision thrown overboard by the cook. At this time the people were all at dinner, no one being required to keep the deck in the then immovable condition of the ship. A hardy fellow, who first looked out, perceiving the bear so near, imprudently jumped upon the ice, armed only with a hankspike, with a view, it is supposed, of gaining all the honor of the exploit of securing so fierce a visitor by himself. But the bear, regardless of such weapons, and sharpened probably by hunger, disarmed his antagonist, and seizing him by the back with his powerful jaws, carried him off with such celerity, that on his dismayed comrades rising from their meal and looking abroad, he was so far beyond their reach as to defy their pursuit.

A circumstance communicated to me by Captain Munroe of the Neptune, of rather a humorous nature as to the result, arose out of an equally imprudent attack made on a bear, in the Greenland fishery of 1820, by a seaman employed in one of the Hull whalers. The ship was moored to a piece of ice, on which, at a considerable distance, a large bear was observed prowling about for prey. One of the ship's company, emboldened by artificial courage, derived from the free use of rum, which in his economy he had stored for special occasions, undertook to pursue and attack the bear that was within view. Armed only with a whale lance, he resolutely, and against all persuasion, set out on his adventurous exploit. A fatiguing journey, of about half a league, over a yielding surface of snow and rugged hummocks, brought him within a few yards of the enemy, which, to his surprise, undauntedly faced him, and seemed to invite him to the combat. His courage being by this time greatly subdued, partly by evaporation of the stimulus, and partly by the undimmed and even threatening aspect of the bear, he levelled his lance, in an attitude suited either for offensive or defensive action, and stopped. The bear also stood still; in vain the venturer tried to rally courage to make the attack; his enemy was too formidable, and his appearance too imposing.

In vain also he shouted, advanced his lance, and made feints of attack; the enemy, either not understanding or despising such unmanliness, obstinately stood his ground. Already the limbs of the sailor began to quiver; but the fear of ridicule from his messmates had its influence, and he yet scarcely dared to retreat. Bruin, however, possessing less reflection, or being regardless of consequences, began with audacious boldness, to advance. His high approach and unshaken step subdued the spark of bravery and that dread of ridicule that had hitherto upheld our adventurer; he turned and fled. But now was the time of danger; the sailor's flight encouraged the bear to turn to pursue, and being better practised in snow-travelling, and better provided for it, he rapidly gained upon the fugitive. The whale-lance his only defence, encumbering him in his retreat, he threw it down, and kept on. This fortunately excited the bear's attention; he stopped, pawed it, bit it, and then renewed the chase. Again he was at the heels of the panting seaman, who, conscious of the favorable effects of the lance, dropped one of his mittens; the stratagem succeeded, and while Bruin again stopped to examine it, the fugitive improving the interval, made considerable progress a-head.

Still the bear resumed the pursuit with a most provoking perseverance, except when arrested by another mitten, and finally, by a hat, which he tore to shreds between his fore teeth and paws & would, no doubt, soon have made the incautious adventurer his victim, who was now rapidly losing strength, but for the prompt and well-timed assistance of his shipmates—who, observing that the affair had assumed a dangerous aspect, sallied out to his rescue. The little phalanx opened him a passage, and then closed to receive the bold assailant. Though now beyond the reach of his adversary, the dismayed fugitive continued onwards, impelled by his fears, and never relaxed his exertions until he fairly reached the shelter of his ship. The bear once more came to a stand and for a moment seemed to survey his enemies with all the consideration of an experienced general; when finding them too numerous for a hope of success, he very wisely wheeled about, and succeeded in making a safe and honorable retreat.

There is no greater proof of our progress in refinement than the style of giving children three or four romantic names. We were quite amused one morning last week while passing through a street in the southern part of Boston, by the voice of a mother to her child—Julia Maria Matilda Chubbuck, said she, "come out of that dog kennel, you filthy little varment, or I'll break your neck."

Icebergs.—The British barque Ada, Simpson, arrived at New York from London, on the 22d of August, lat. 44 20, long. 40 58, saw a large reef of ice about 4 miles in length, with an iceberg on each extremity, about 200 feet high; same time observed three other islands of ice; also, a vessel's boat with the bows stove in supposed she had belonged to a fisherman.

More Forgery.—The New York Daily Advertiser says:—"A very extensive fraud has recently been discovered in this city, whereby large sums have been obtained from the department at Washington, by means of forged Pension Certificates.—As the subject is undergoing an investigation, it will be improper to state the case more fully at present. A person very respectably connected, is supposed to be the individual who has been the author of the fraud. The whole subject will shortly be made public.—Balt. Pat.

A Newark paper cautions the public to beware of a new species of rogery, just attempted in that place. The fraud consists of dividing ten dollar bills of the Newark Banking and Insurance Co. of part—say near an inch—of each, uniting the other two parts, and passing them off so united for whole and true bills.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce. A HOG AND A STEAM ENGINE. On Monday the cars on the Camden and Amboy Rail Road were started for the first time with a locomotive engine. From Amboy to Camden the cars went over finely and back as far as Hightstown. There an unlucky hog got under the traveller of the locomotive, and endeavoring to run out between the fore and hind wheels, was instantly decapitated. "The locomotive was thrown off, and plunged with its head into the gutter, and the baggage car which followed immediately after, was also thrown off the track. But the passengers remained undisturbed, except that one gentleman in the freight, turned a somersault out of the window. The most moving part of the scene, was the lament of the woman over her poor piggy, whose head could in no way be replaced on the body so as to be of the least use in the world.

A Quandary.—The Hon. H. L. Pinckney has been elected to Congress from the district of Charleston, in South Carolina, as the successor of Col. Drayton. He is now, and has been for perhaps three or four years, one of the fiercest nullifiers, and an advocate for the strictest possible and literal construction of the Constitution of the U. States. Among the doctrines which he has most strenuously maintained, is, "that there is no such thing, strictly speaking, as a citizen of the U. States." The Constitution expressly declares that no person shall be a representative who shall not have been seven years a citizen of the U. States." Now, how is Mr. Pinckney to take his seat and the necessary oath—as a "citizen," not admitting himself to be a "citizen"? It is a case of conscience for the doctors of Nullification.

FREDERICK (Md.) Sept. 11. We understand from a most respectable gentleman that a singular disease has been very fatal amongst the young chickens on his farm.—They are taken with a foaming at the mouth and after being affected in that way a few hours, die in great numbers. He informs us that he lost fifty in eight days. We have not heard whether the mortality is confined to his farm or whether it prevails throughout the neighborhood.

Wildgans, a tailor of England, has invented a dress, consisting of cravat, waistcoat, pantaloons, coat, and gaiters, all in one piece, and not requiring a minute to put on.

An old revolutionary soldier, who had just received his pension at the bank in New York, to the amount of 100 dollars—was dogged and robbed of it, by a second-rate pick-pocket.

[BY REQUEST.] From the Journal of Humanity. WHAT SHALL WE EAT AND WHAT SHALL WE DRINK? Mr. Editor,—I shall commence at this time by laying it down as a fundamental principle that we should so "EAT AND DRINK" as will render us the happiest—physically, mentally and morally—throughout our whole existence.

When the quantity or quality of our food is not in conformity to this great rule, then we err, either voluntarily or ignorantly. In sinning through ignorance, the question of guilt will be determined as in the case of other sins of ignorance. If our want of knowledge be in the least degree owing to a previous neglect of improving the means of information within our reach, then in the same degree we are guilty.

"Take a little more; it will not hurt you," or, "do take a little this; I have used it all my days, and have been perfectly healthy."—Is every day method of leading our fellow creatures "into temptation."

Suppose it has not hurt you, are you sure it will not hurt others? Why should not every one judge for himself, according to the means which God has furnished him of forming his opinions? Why should you judge for him? But are you

did a fetid breath speak any more in his favor. The truth is, he had been a laborer in the open air all his days; and had contracted the evil result by many good habits, so that life was likely to last (unless acute disease should set in) till seventy; while without the spirit, he would unquestionably have been as likely to attain ninety.

The remark is applicable to those who have used spirits as a common drink in any degree whatever. Unless counteracted by good habits, the practice will materially shorten life, and even if it be, it will produce more or less injury. Indeed, it is a fact, which I suppose is generally known, that many chronic diseases, which are charged on human nature, as if they came from God, are produced by this moderate drinking, and that Epidemics, and all acute diseases, are thereby rendered more likely to prove fatal. Few, I believe, will at this day be found, I mean among the intelligent, who believe that ardent spirits, which drunk to excess produces so much injury, is in small quantities, when the system is in a state of health, wholly innocent.

How happens it then that gross improprieties in other drinks, or in diet, are attributed on all hands to produce disease and shorten life, and smaller improprieties are supposed to do so mischief? Say ye, who are always affirming that an additional dish, or one which your guest regards as objectionable, will not hurt him; ought you not rather to say, "it will not hurt you but a little?" Instead of affirming that a single error is no error at all, would it not be better to say it is only a small one?

The truth is, there are causes for every disease that exists—second causes, I mean—causes that man, either individually or collectively, is concerned with;—causes too which in an improved state of the world it is believed man will be able to prevent or remove. And we shall ultimately find, that error in the use of aliments, is directly or indirectly one of the most fruitful sources of disease which this world affords.

But suppose it were not so. Suppose none of these things would hurt us. Is it a sufficient recommendation of an article of food or drink, that it will do us no hurt. Is this the use then of God's gifts, merely to do us no hurt? If it is, then I have been a blockhead all my life. I have eaten, because I thought it did me good; or at least afforded present gratification; and this I have thought a good thing. That a thing does no hurt, seems to me a most miserable recommendation.—Would it be inviting to a hungry man? A thing must have some positive quality about it, either real or supposed, before he would lay hold of it with much interest.

Not only should an article of food do us good, but we ought to select for our use, so far as our circumstances may permit, that which will do us the most good. We are told, it is true, that "a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things that he possesseth," and that honorable age is not always "that which consisteth in multitude of years." Yet I cannot bring myself to doubt the kind and amount of food which would preserve us in the best health, and secure to us the greatest amount, in the aggregate, of intellectual and moral enjoyment, is precisely that which will give us the greatest sum total of more animal gratification. If this be so, it follows as a matter of course, that there is, strictly speaking, no self-denial to be used; that the highest degree of physical, intellectual, and moral enjoyment are perfectly compatible.

This is even believed to be a well established fact—"The human constitution is such, that it can be supported in some degree of vigor on almost every kind of nutriment, and in nearly every variety of circumstances; still there is a difference, and there are few if any individuals to be found who select at all times the most appropriate kinds. Some are compelled to neglect this from poverty; more from the fear of it; and more still from ignorance, and a wilful sacrifice of the future to the present. There are few, if any, whose lives might not be lengthened, by a suitable and rational attention to diet; either as regards the number of years or the number and vigor of their ideas & affections.

On this subject great mistakes are often made. Many suppose that if they can induce a rapid flow of feelings or thoughts, they live faster and enjoy more, unless this state is produced by what they call unnatural stimulants. If these are used, most people, at the present day, are aware that a period of depression is apt to follow which corresponds to the previous state of excitement, so that nothing is in the end gained. Indeed it is more generally conceded, not only that nothing is gained, but that the constitution is injured.—Hardly any thing wears out the human frame so fast as a hurried circulation of the fluids.

Now the great mistake in the case is, not in regard to living faster, for there can be no doubt that persons in some of our excitement do live faster than at other times, but does he live more? His thoughts, like his pulse, move more rapidly, but a more rapid pulse shows that the physical frame is not strengthened, but weakened; now why should not the thoughts which accompany it, although more lively, be also weakened?

Again; it is not spirits and opium, and tobacco, and wine, alone, that quicken

the pulse; but this effect is produced by every drink but water, and by most kinds of stimulating food. Water, and simple food, in a reasonable quantity, do not, on the healthy individual, produce this effect. But be the cause what it may, wherever the pulse is quickened, the system is weakened, and the mind suffers in like proportion.

Although it is not proper to say that every article of food which accelerates the circulation is positively injurious, & should be avoided; yet it is correct to say that those kinds of food which quicken the circulation most, other things being equal, injure us most; and those which quicken it the least, produce the least injury;—and that so far as our circumstances permit, we should consume as much of the latter class of articles. True, there are many other things to be taken into consideration, in determining on the result of articles; such as our likes and dislikes, education, times of eating, quantity, condiments, &c. Mastication for example, when properly attended to, may render a thing which is naturally less useful, much more so than one which is but half masticated. So of two articles equally useful to man in their nature, the one which is most agreeable to the taste, will be the best for him.

When, therefore, I am told an article will not hurt me, a question arises in my mind; viz: Will it do me any good? and another still more important; Will it secure the greatest good within my reach? If I am in need of food, that kind and quantity which will best supply my wants is the best for me. It is not necessary to say that every thing short of that is absolutely hurtful, and yet in philosophical strictness such is the fact; for every thing short of what will best sustain the powers of the system, must subtract in that proportion from that happiness for which the individual has a capacity, and, in a certain sense, narrow the limits of his existence.

I have already said that we cannot profitably agitate this subject, every day and at every meal;—but we should endeavor to obtain just views, and train our children accordingly. Where adults and their own tastes inclined towards those kinds of food which are not near so useful to them as others might be, it is easy to bring themselves gradually to a fondness for the latter. Habitual use will soon wear away our dislike, and even render us passionately attached to them.

There are some who entirely disregard such views as these, tell us that if they knew positively that by abandoning certain articles to which they are strongly attached, they could lengthen out their existence a few years, they would not do it. "What are a few years," say they, "of a second uncertain childhood, compared with present enjoyment?"

In the first place, I would observe by way of reply, that on the principles just advanced, there is no sacrifice of the present. And I fully believe that so far as the mere pleasure of eating and drinking are concerned, the person who confines himself to mere bread and water, will for a time, enjoy as much as on any plan whatever; and the person who seeks the greatest variety will enjoy less than almost any individual. It is true that bread and water, not being sufficiently stimulating, for reasons which I have no room here to give, will, after some time, produce nearly the same results which are produced by over stimulants—still the pleasure in the mere eating of them is at least considerable. And on a simple course, such as I should point out, there would be no loss of present enjoyment at all.

But secondly, notwithstanding the uncertainty of the future, we do sacrifice the present for its sake, with pleasure, in almost every daily concern of our lives; & he who should refuse to do it, would be regarded as idiotic or insane. Shall this be the only exception? But it is unnecessary to urge this point, for as I have already said, no sacrifice in the case is required.

Thirdly; it is improper habits of living, among other causes, that render old age a second childhood, or at least an unhappy one. Who would not wish for a second childhood like Franklin's? Such an one is within our power, as a general rule, would we act as wisely as he did.

The truth is, mankind around us seem to suppose that good living is in proportion to the richness of the food received, and the quantity they can devour, without producing an immediate suffering. A most fatal mistake. The point of good living, which they seek, is much nearer the other extreme of quality and quantity.

One objection is continually brought against every one who ventures to touch this subject, viz: "Why has God given us the means of gratifying our tastes by the richness, abundance, and variety of food which he has given us, if he be not to gratify our palates, and thus promote our enjoyment?" In reply, I would ask, whether if you were to use these gifts in great abundance, and in too

fold greater variety than at present, you are sure it would increase your happiness?—But if not, are you sure it would diminish it to use a less variety, quantity, &c?

Having as I think established the great principle with which I set out, I must close my remarks for the present. They have already been extended quite too long for a single number. A PHYSICIAN.

soning or not, we cannot tell, but at any rate he did not acknowledge his conviction. Hume was very much of a gentleman; and, as he rose to depart, bowed politely to those in the room, while, as he retired through the door, Robertson took the light to show him the way. Hume was still facing the door. "Oh! sir," said he, "I find the light of nature always suffi-

THE SENTINEL.

PIETY.

Included faith, devotion, resignation, and love of God, which stimulates us to acquire his will, and perform it so far as the weakness and imperfection of our nature permit. It offers the best foundation, not only for solid happiness, but for that serenity of temper, and disposition to innocent gaiety, which is at once the charm and the privilege of youth. No idea can be more fallacious, than the supposition that the refined and rational pleasures of society are incompatible with these acts of devotion, and that occasional abstraction of the mind from worldly pursuits, practised by every pious person.

The holy aspirations, the deep humility, and unshrinking confidence of a Christian, in those moments when the soul may be said "to commune with her God," can have no other effect on any well regulated mind, than that of adding sweetness to the usual intercourse, and natural to the common incidents of life. It increases the entreating submission of the daughter, the fond affection of the sister, the kindness of the friend, and the generous forbearance of the superior, by a perpetual sense of the abiding presence of Him, from whom we have received the blessings, and by whom we are exercised by the trials, these dear connections may impart; and extends our sympathy to the whole human race.

I lately had the pleasure of witnessing the deep interest taken by two amiable sisters, in two younger branches of a family, on their becoming professors of religion; and shall not soon forget the peculiar tenderness, and the lovely attention, with which each party regarded the other the remainder of the day. A new and holy tie seemed added to their former bonds; a sweet seriousness, by no means allied to sadness, sat on the face of the younger; whilst smiles, as of welcome to new blessings and enlarged affections, illumined the countenance of the elder. They were both still under nineteen—most elegant and accomplished young women, moving in the first circles of society. I am well aware that all high-wrought emotions, however pure and exalted, must subside; but they leave, like the rose, fragrance when their bloom is faded; and I am justified in believing, that these sisters played their next duet together, contrived a new dress for their mother, or engaged in any of the common occupations of life, with increased attachment and lively interest, in consequence of the sympathy in devotional feelings they had experienced for, and with, each other.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Liverpool, which arrived at Boston, on Friday, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 12th of August, London papers of the 11th have been received. The Liverpool papers are of no later date than the 10th.

The papers are unusually destitute of intelligence. The only news of any importance which they contain, is that of the announcement of the request of the French Governments, that Don Pedro should relinquish his pretensions to the Regency of Portugal. This request had been communicated to his diplomatic agents in London and Paris; the reason assigned for it, that some of the sovereigns whose consent would be necessary in order to make a final arrangement of the affairs of Portugal, would be induced to admit the claims of the ex-Emperor to the regency. Some suspicion of the design of this personage is expressed in the English papers, owing to the despotic nature of his government at Oporto and Terceira, and the omission of the words "constitutional charter," in the recognition of Donna Maria at Lisbon. For this last act, however, he should hardly be considered responsible. It is said further, that by an article of the Portuguese Constitutional Charter, Don Pedro is excluded from the office of regent.

Preparations were making at Paris for the departure of Donna Maria for Portugal. It was not known certainly where Miguel was, or where he would take refuge. The last report we have of him is, that during the battle before Oporto, and the attack on Lisbon, he was at a house on the road from Lisbon to Oporto, with his mistress and two Spanish priests, and that on receiving news of the complete overthrow of his party, he set out for Coimbra with intention to join the Spanish Prince Don Carlos, and sail with him in the vessel sent by the Spanish Government to convey the exiled Prince to Italy.

DISTURBANCES IN SWITZERLAND.

Schweitz, July 31.

A civil war has just made its appearance in this part of the country. An inhabitant of Kussnacht (Schweitz exterior) having petitioned for a re-union with the Schweiz interior, was arrested yesterday by the authorities, but afterwards rescued by his friends. Serious disturbances ensued; the windows of several houses were broken, muskets were fired, and several persons were wounded. The party who were for a re-union, suffered much. Troops were immediately sent to the frontier to prevent a civil war.

Col. Aleyburg, an officer of the Federal Government, but now attached to the small diet, entered Kussnacht at the head of 700 men, and took possession of it, in the name of the Canton Schweiz. He deposed the authorities, appointed new magistrates, made the principal patriots to Schweiz. We have here 3,000 men under arms, ready to support him; and

* Kussnacht is on the borders of the Lake of the four Cantons, three leagues from Lucerne, and with its districts contains 4,000 souls. It was at this place that William Tell slew the tyrant Gessler. This small State was subject to Schweiz before the revolution of 1798.

the smallest Cantons are all brave and valiant, and are also ready to defend their aid. On the arrival of the troops on the frontier this morning, several musket shots were heard in the distance, and afterwards a messenger brought intelligence that hostilities had commenced, and a public functionary transmitted to the commandant a letter demanding a supply of forces.

COUNT LEON.

This individual, whose arrival in this country sometime since, excited so much attention, has, if all that is stated in the Pittsburgh papers be true, proved himself as arrant an impostor as ever came to this country. It will be remembered that the pretended Count landed in New York, and made an ostentatious display there. He proceeded through the country, and after looking about for a place to commence operations, fixed upon Economy, the well known settlement of Mr. Rapp. He was not long here before he provoked dissensions in the Society, and induced a rupture. A portion of the members seceded, and went with the Count about ten miles off, where another Society was founded and the place christened Phillipsburg. The following article from the Pittsburgh Manufacturer is a continuation of the Count's history.—*Phil. Inq.*

What we anticipated has come to pass; namely, the dissolution of the New Jerusalem Society at Phillipsburg. The impostor is unmasked, and stands now in his naked deformity, despised and abhorred even by his own followers; a sad instance of knavery, and a warning to other fanatics, exposed to public scorn, from which neither his hypocritical sanctity, nor the white washing of his dear brother-in-law, Doctor Goetgen, will save him.

As long as the money which his followers from the Harmony Society had obtained, lasted, things went on tolerably well. But as soon as this was run through, partly in converting rocks into gold, etc. which unfortunately he found out to have been 40 years too young, he declared as

there was no more money in the treasury, that the Society was dissolved. The consequence is, that numbers, as well of those individuals who came with him over sea, as of those who attached themselves to him of the Harmonites, have left Phillipsburg penniless, cursing the impostor who thus swindled them out of their money, which might have secured them a comfortable existence. Retributive justice is fast overtaking this blasphemous wretch, who passed himself as the messenger and anointed of the Lord, to whom power was given to judge the world, and found the new Jerusalem—that is, to begin the Millennium. Last Sunday this impostor decamped from Phillipsburg, accompanied by some of his European and American fanatics, down the river; and, as it is said, for Mexico. It is really a pity that the laws of the land could not have been more strictly enforced against this swindler, to have held him safe, and answer those charges preferred against him and his cabinet, and to receive that punishment his nefarious deeds so amply deserve, in swindling those unfortunate men (who through a mistaken zeal attached themselves to him,) out of all they were possessed of.

We foresaw what the end of this New Jerusalem Society would be—the bubble has burst, the force has ended, at least here. If Leon will be more fortunate in Mexico, time will show; this much we predict, that if he plays there the same game he has done here, he may have the best chance in the world of being elevated about 12 feet high.

Thus has ended the Sancta Sion. May this be a warning not to trust fanatic leaders, who pretend to possess supernatural powers. We sincerely pity those who became the prey of this knave, whereby they lost their all.

A gentleman of Indiana who visited the Hermitage lately, writes from Nashville that Gen. Jackson has prepared a marble slab, symmetrical with that over the grave of his wife, which is to mark the spot where his remains are to be deposited when his spirit shall take its departure.

The writer says: "My foot rests on the slab that will cover him. I lean on the pyramid where thousands will lean hereafter, and while they read the inscription on the tomb, will endeavor to recall the moment now passing. Here they will think of the fetes, processions, and eulogies, made in his honor; and will wonder that one who occupied so large a space in the eyes of the world, should be shrunk into a compass so narrow."

Beat this.

Within the last four weeks, the Tremont line of stages between this city and Providence, has met with a variety of accidents, such as upsetting, breaking axletrees, &c. but no lives lost.

The Citizens' line, however, has gone ahead of the Tremont, and every other line of which we know any thing, in one particular, and that is in regard to human life. That line not only has not lost a life, but—what is quite remarkable in any line of stages—it has positively added to the number of the human family. On last Friday, the wife of a traveller was delivered of twins in the stage between Providence and Dedham, which were alive at the last accounts and likely to do well. There were luckily no other passengers in the stage but the man and his family. When any other line of stages can show any thing equal to this, we shall be happy

A merchant in Boston advertises for sale one Camel's Hair shawl, the original coat of which in Calcutta was one thousand dollars.

Pickled Pork.—Married, in Liberty Town, Ill. Sewall N. Pickle, Esq., aged 18, to Mrs. Clara Maria Pickle, aged 76.

The Poles.—The Emperor Nicholas has just issued two decrees, which must excite the indignation of the world. The first is a decree rendering political offences punishable to death, in consequence of the tyrant's "organic statute," of the 22d Feb. 1832, promising a special law, for offences against the state. The second is possibly as strong an act of tyranny as was ever carried into execution in any age or country, however fierce the aspect of ruling sway—being an official order to punish the teachers and youth of Poland for studying their native language and history. In one word, a semi-barbarous people, with the grossest injustice, subject a comparatively enlightened one, and coolly decree the utter destruction of their annals, literature and language.

The students who have been studying their native language and history, are to be sent off to the armies.

The New York Commercial Advertiser, of Thursday, relates an instance of peculiar good fortune for an Indian. We proceed to copy the substance of the story.

About two years ago, an Indian of the Chippewa nation—formerly said to have been a man of some rank in his tribe, but now a Missionary of the Methodist Church, among his red brethren—was sent to England, to obtain pecuniary aid for the Indian mission cause in Upper Canada. What was his native cognomen—whether it was the 'Red Lightning,' or the 'Storm King,' or 'Walk in the Water'—we know not; but in plain English he is known as Mr. Peter Jones.

Mr. Peter Jones was not only a Missionary from the wilderness—and, as we doubt not, a pious and useful man among his own people—but he was a bona fide Indian—and he was of course made a lion, of in London. He was feasted by the rich and the great.

Among others who perchance may have thought of 'kings barbaric, pearls & gold,' was the charming daughter of a gentleman of Lambeth, of wealth and respectability.

Peter wooed the young lady, and prevailed in the end; and to make a long story short, a meeting was agreed upon, to take place the present season in this city, with a view of marriage.

On Tuesday morning of last week, a beautiful young lady, with fair form—'grace in her step, and heaven in her eye'—stept on shore from the elegant packet ship U. States. She was attended by two clerical friends of high respectability—who, by the way, were no friends of her romantic enterprise. She waited with impatience for her princely lover to the end of the week—but he came not. Still she doubted not his faith, and as the result proved, she had no need to doubt. For on Sunday morning Peter Jones arrived, and presented himself at the side of his mistress! The meeting was affectionate though becoming.

Immediate marriage was resolved on. On Sunday evening, we went into the John street Church, and found the wedding going on. A stronger contrast was never seen. She all in white, and adorned with the sweetest simplicity. Her face as white as the gloves and dress she wore—rendering her own tresses, placed a la Madonna on her fair forehead, still darker. He in rather common attire—a tall, dark, high-boned, muscular Indian. She, a little delicate European lady. He a hardy iron-framed son of the forest.

The sweet creature is now on her way to the wilds of Upper Canada—the Indian's bride!

The die is now cast, and the late comely and accomplished Miss F****, of London, is now the wife of Mr. Peter Jones of the Chippewas. But that she is deluded, and knows nothing of the life she is to encounter, there can be no doubt. As evidence of this, she had brought out the furniture for an elegant household establishment—rich china vases for an Indian lodge, and Turkey carpets! Instead of a mansion, she will find a wigwam, and the manufacture of brooms and baskets instead of embroidery.

The city councils of Boston have recently passed a very long ordinance, for the regulation of drays and other carriages of burden. We extract part of one section:

"No person shall be permitted or allowed to lead, drive or ride any horse or other beast of burden, to any pond or any part of the sea, or to any other public place, to be washed upon the Lord's day."

A letter from a gentleman in Lower Virginia, speaks of the unprecedented number of conflagrations in that part of the country during the present season—evidently, as it is stated, the work of incendiaries. The Richmond Whig sounds an alarm on the subject of the elopement of slaves, within the last eight months.

A gentleman upon whose veracity we may rely with the utmost confidence, and who has paid considerable attention to these matters, informs us that they amount to at least 130, all valuable slaves, generally house servants, and persons who had been greatly indulged by their owners.

They have generally been supposed to make their escape by water.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 5.

Fatal Curiosity.—A son of Mr. Franklin Kelsey, of Middletown, aged 14 years, lost his life on Saturday last, from a singular curiosity to know the effect of hanging. He had often expressed a wish

to witness an execution and had been trying experiments in holding his breath. On retiring to his room with his book for study, being alone, he began his experiments on the hanging exercise. Unhappily, though his knees were on the floor, the rope slipped into such a position as to deprive him of sensation, and he was found by a little brother and sister dead.

Horrible Suicide.

We gather from a Concord paper, the particulars of a most appalling suicide, committed in the jail at Hopkinton. John Davis had been in the State Prison, on a complaint of abuse by his wife. He had been detained in jail, according to the Concord paper, fourteen months, without examination or trial. Such cruelty and oppression could, we venture to say, find no parallel in the annals of the country. At the sessions, no one appeared against him, and the officers were about to discharge the persecuted and oppressed man. After fourteen months imprisonment on an unattained charge of abuse, they entered his cell to discharge him, and found him dead. Deceit deferred had rendered him desperate. He had committed suicide by cutting his throat from ear to ear. So effectually did he make the fatal wound that every vein and muscle from one ear to the other was separated, and the wind-pipe cut nearly half off in two places. The whole account is revolting and most melancholy.

An Eel Story.—The Wilkesbarre Herald of Wednesday says:—Twenty-five hundred eels were caught in the Winter-moat wear, on Sunday night last, and secured by Capt. Jeremiah Blanchard, and his sons, Jeremiah and John, whose shares amounted to one thousand of the number. This is said to be the greatest haul caught, since the march of Gen. Sullivan's army through this valley, near the close of the Revolutionary war, more than half a century ago; at which time the weary soldiers had fine feasting on this delicious 'genus of creeping fish.'

Soon provided for.—A late Paris paper has the following statement:—On Saturday a marriage was performed at one of the Churches of Paris, and the bride and bridegroom were entering the carriage to return home, when a young woman came from among the spectators without saying a word, deposited an infant in the coach, and then vanished.

From the Portland Gazette, Sept. 10.—Yankee vs. Yankee, or how to collect a Debt.—A few days since a Connecticut Captain came into this port with a small vessel load of apples. While he was retailing them out, there came down to the vessel among other customers a hawk-eyed, open-mouthed jockey, with an old spare rib horse and wagon, and after inquiring the price, he agreed to take twenty bushels. Ten bushels were measured up and put into his wagon, when he said he would go up to his store and carry them, and come back for the remainder.

The captain waited in vain for the purchaser to return, and at last began to suspect that he had been cheated. Three or four days passed away, and upon inquiry he found it was undoubtedly a bad debt, a hopeless case. At last the Captain was informed that his customer was at the market stand, in Ford street, with a wagon load of meat and vegetables. A Connecticut Yankee is not slow at an adventure; so he rigged out his mate in his best suit and sent him to make a purchase. The mate fell in with the market man & began to barter with him for meat and vegetables. Well, Captain, they are first chop and you shall have 'em cheap. At length the price was agreed upon for a couple of quarters of veal, a couple bushels of potatoes, and a few cabbages. And now Captain, where will you have them? O just drive down the wharf by the side of my vessel. So down he went and the articles were delivered and safely placed on board the vessel, when the Connecticut Captain took his head up out of the cabin and politely told his old customer that he would give him credit for these articles on the apple score.—Jonathan after looking unutterable things for a while, wheeled about and marched off, muttering that if there was any law in the land, he'd see if he could 'nt collect it.

Can this be possible?—A Mr. Samuel Mason, publishes in the Franklin (Va.) Whig, that the Baptist Church at Town Creek, has excommunicated Christopher C. Mason, John Thornton, Lewis Mason and Elizabeth Mason; and the Churches at Snow Creek and Stony Creek have also expelled John Mason, his wife, and him, the said Samuel Mason—because they were members of a Temperance Society, and friendly to Missionary, Bible, Tract and Sabbath School Institutions.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14. SERIOUS ACCIDENT. We learn that on Thursday afternoon, just as two wagons drawn by thirteen horses, had entered on the Flat Rock Bridge, above Manayunk, the whole structure gave way. Three horses of the first wagon had reached the abutment: two of them escaped by breaking the tackling, all the others fell upon the frame work of the bridge. Six fine horses were killed, and one of the drivers much injured. We understand that a contract had been made for taking down the old bridge and erecting a new one in its place, and the old roof had accordingly been removed.

The Steamboat La Fayette took fire near the mouth of the Ohio river, on the 30th ult. and was burned to the water's edge. She was loaded with provisions for the United States troops, and with lumber for the erection of barracks, and was on her passage to St. Louis. This boat is said to have been worth about eight thousand dollars, and no insurance.

THE CHOICE OF A WIFE.

Dr. Franklin recommends a young man in the choice of a wife, to select her from a bunch, giving as his reasons, that when there are many daughters they improve each other, and from emulation acquire more accomplishments, and know more, and do more, than a single child spoiled by parental fondness.

Eastern Council.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Post states that this admirable sculptor, and pupil of Canova, died recently at Havana of Asiatic Cholera, after an illness of fifteen minutes. Mr. Canova possessed perhaps a higher degree of genius for his profession than any other sculptor who ever visited this country. He was the author of several compositions in this city and elsewhere, which would have conferred upon his name a lasting reputation had they been executed in durable materials; but none of them, we believe, were ever embodied in marble, save the statue of the Father of his Country, which surmounts the magnificent monument in Baltimore. The only specimens of his work which remain in this city are the beautiful plaster figure styled the 'Genius of the Constitution,' placed above the Speaker's Chair in the Representatives Hall, and one or two bas-reliefs in panels of the Rotundo. Some of his conceptions, especially his composition of the Landing of Columbus, and his design for a frontispiece in alto relievo, for the tympanum of the Eastern portico of the Capitol, would have done credit to any age or country. They were both modelled, but neither ever ordered; the former was not deemed appropriate to a part of the building needing ornament, and the latter was thought far too costly for the object required.

Nat. Int.

Something New.—An Agricultural friend has related to us the following: He had observed for some weeks, that two of his cows gave but very small quantities of milk in the mornings; at night they gave the usual quantity, but in the morning, it was not unfrequent for them to withhold it altogether. He could not account for it, but was satisfied they must have been milked, yet with all his precaution, he not discover the offender. Yet the evil continued—until a few days since when it was discovered that a couple of good sized hogs were stationed—one on each side of one of the cows, playing the part of the calf with a good share of self complacency. The cows and hogs had been kept at night in the barn yard together; and it appeared that the grunters had so far ingratiated themselves into the good graces of the cows as thus to be indulged with the first milking.—*Burns Jour.*

Swiss Emigrants.—We were not a little surprised, in taking a very early morning walk along the docks yesterday, to find in Washington street a large number of Swiss emigrants, who made the streets their abode for the night. They had arranged their boxes, chests, and bedding on the side walks, and men, women, and children, had slept comfortably under no other canopy than the sky. At Sun rise they were getting up and adjusting their toilets; mothers were packing up their beds and putting things "to rights;" the men were surrounding a milk cart purchasng milk; daughters were scrubbing the faces of the young children with hard salt water, and applying their aprons as towels to the screaming urchins; others peeling potatoes and gathering sticks to cook a breakfast, while some were fondling a goodly number of infants. All appeared healthy and to enjoy themselves. The weather was fine, and they appeared to be making the best of every thing, and travelling to the interior with the utmost economy. They were in want of nothing, well advised, and were going to some place in the interior where they had friends, and where they intend to settle for life.—*N. Y. Dai. Adv.*

From the Baltimore Gazette.

Mr. McDuffie Nullification.—The speech of Mr. McDuffie, delivered at the public dinner given to him at Athens (Georgia), some weeks ago, is now going the rounds of the nullifying Journals. We copy the concluding paragraphs as a fair specimen of the whole—and we are well assured that our readers will excuse us for giving them a limited dose of it. As Dr. Johnson said of a tragedy to which he was doomed to listen, it contains "more blood than brains," and the orator has culled his tropes from the slaughter-house and grave-yard. His audience was told that the 'bill of bloody usurpation' which was 'inscribed in blood' is 'to rise up in bloody resurrection' and annihilate the precious inheritance which their 'ancestors purchased with their blood.'

This remarkable man has now found out that a Sovereign State has the right to 'hang the whole Federal Government, Executive, Judicial and Legislative, without the possibility of any lawful interposition to save them.' These are his exact words and meaning, as seriously expressed in another part of the speech.—One of his auditors, somewhat startled at the assertion of this 'reserved right,' exclaimed—'What! hang the President?' 'Yes!' thundered the orator, 'hang the whole Federal Government.'

But, however insane these men may appear to those who view their proceedings from a distance, it is evident that they have a method in their madness, and are able to understand the language of each other's frenzy. There can be no doubt of their concerted plan to rush headlong into another contest with the Federal Government at the next session of Congress, with a determination either to hang or to be hung—to destroy or be destroyed. Mr. Calhoun has again sounded the battle cry, in a letter dated the tenth of last month in reply to an invitation to a public dinner at Corvinton, in Georgia—and

the following extracts from it are not such noble affection, which can possibly have its origin in no mean or interested motive, and not feel his sympathies deeply moved for the whole race?

Anecdote of Napoleon.—In Girardin's memoirs it is said that when Bonaparte was First Consul, he visited the tomb of Rousseau. 'It had been better,' said he, never lived.' He was asked the reason. He replied, 'he it was who prepared the French Revolution.' Girardin remarked, 'It surely is not for you, citizen consul, to complain of the Revolution.' 'Eh bien,' replied he, 'the future will learn that it would have been better for the repose of the world, if neither Rousseau nor I had ever existed.'

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ADAMS SENTINEL
GETTYSBURG, PA. SEPT. 22, 1833.

We attended last week, with our usual interest, the examinations in the Female Academy, under the superintendence of the Rev. J. H. MARSDEN, in this borough. The young misses acquitted themselves in a manner highly creditable, and gave evidence as well of their application as the untiring attention and industry of their instructor. This institution is now in a highly flourishing state; and we have every reason to expect and hope, that so excellent a school will long be sustained amongst us.

The public examinations in Pennsylvania College took place on Monday and Wednesday of last week, and were highly satisfactory to the Trustees and others who attended upon them. The number of students during the past session exceeded eighty; and a considerable accession is expected at the commencement of the next session.—This, taking into view the infancy of the Institution, is gratifying evidence of its prosperity.—Some changes have been made, which will be found in an article below, extracted from the minutes of the proceedings of the Board of Trustees.

Pennsylvania College.

The following extracts from the proceedings of the Board of Trustees of this Institution, have been furnished for publication:—

Sept. 18, 1833.

Rev. Professors SCHMUCKER and HAZELUS, who have, for the past year, attended to a portion of the College Course of sciences gratuitously, with a view to aid in establishing the Institution, having tendered their resignations—it was unanimously

Resolved, That the Rev. C. P. KRAUTH, of Philadelphia, be elected Professor of Intellectual and Moral Science in Pennsylvania College.

Resolved, That Rev. Professor SCHMUCKER, J. F. MACFARLANE, and ROBERT G. HAFER, be a committee to correspond with Rev. Dr. ROBINSON, of Andover, on the subject of his assuming the Presidency of Pennsylvania College.

A letter having been received from Mr. FREDERICK, Teacher of the Academic Department, and the French Language, in which he resigned the former charge, it was

Resolved, That Mr. Wm. REYNOLDS be appointed Teacher of the Academic Department.

Resolved, That the price of instruction in the lower branches of education in the English Department, be reduced to \$4 per quarter, and that an additional Teacher be provided for this Department.

Resolved, That the Faculty be instructed to see that nothing relating to party politics be admitted into the exercises of this Institution.

Resolved, That no student, during his connexion with this Institution, be permitted to attend any political party celebration.

The Conference for Cumberland & Perry counties, it appears, were not able to unite upon a candidate for Senator in that District; and Gen. Robert McCoy has been nominated by the former, and Charles B. Penrose, Esq. by the latter. The friends of the candidates are bemoaning each other very severely. From the symptoms, we are of opinion Mr. Penrose will be elected.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Delegates elected by the Democratic Republican Citizens of Adams county, for the purpose of forming a County Ticket, to be supported at the ensuing election, met at the Court house, in Gettysburg, on Monday the 16th September, 1833, and appointed Z. HERBERT, Esq. President, and C. F. KEENER, and George Ickes, Secretaries.

DELEGATES.

Gettysburg—George Smyser, John B. Clark.

Cumberland township—Peter Frey, Conrad Hoke.

Germany—John Shorb, Jacob Sterner.

Berwick—Lindsey Sturgeon, Geo. Ickes.

Mount Pleasant—Samuel Swope, Henry Reilly.

Huntington—J. Wierman, Levi Miller, Jr.

Hamilton—Z. Herbert, Maj. H. Myers.

Liberty—Joseph Hill, William Krise.

Hamilton—George Clark, Daniel Raffensperger.

Menallen—C. F. Keener, Logan Lynch.

Straban—Maj. John N. Draft, Jacob Cash.

Franklin—Anthony Desardoff, Alexander Caldwell.

Conowingo—Martin Clunk, John Emlat.

Tyrone—Andrew Lohr, John Duffield, Jr.

Mountjoy—Jacob Diehl, Jacob Fetterhoff.

Reading—Samuel Blake, William Tauffnagel.

The following Ticket was agreed upon:—

ASSEMBLY.

JACOB KEILER.

W. M. S. COBEAN.

COMMISSIONER.

HENRY ALBERT.

AUDITOR.

GEORGE CLARK.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

JACOB DIEHL, sen.

CORONERS.

DR. JOSEPH A. SHORB.

JOHN B. MARSH.

The following gentlemen were appointed Conferees, to meet in Hanover on the 18th inst. viz. George Ziegler, Martin Clunk and Samuel Blake.

Resolved, That the Conferees be instructed to use all honorable means to have David Middlecoff placed upon the Ticket for Senator for this District.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the officers of the meeting, and published.

Z. HERBERT, Ch'n.
C. F. KEENER,
GEORGE ICKES, Secretaries.

Meeting of the Conferees.

At a meeting of the Senatorial Delegates of York and Adams counties, at the house of Mr. Henry Michael, Innkeeper, in the borough of Hanover, held on Friday, the 20th day of September, 1833—the following gentlemen appeared, viz:—

From Adams county—George Ziegler, Col. Samuel Blake, and Martin Clunk.

From York county—Benjamin Welsh and George Eichelberger.

BENJAMIN WELSH, was appointed Chairman, and George Ziegler Secretary. In consequence of the declination of Gen. THOMAS C. MILLER, who was nominated at a former meeting of the Conferees, the Delegation proceeded to another adjournment, when it appeared that

DAVID MIDDLECOFF, ESQ. was nominated unanimously as a Candidate for the office of SENATOR, at the ensuing General Election, for the District composed of the Counties of York and Adams.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the officers, and published in all the Democratic papers in the District. BENJAMIN WELSH, Chairman. GEO. ZIEGLER, Secretary.

TO A CORRESPONDENT.

The author of "True Democracy" must make himself known to us, before his communication can be published.

Melancholy Accident.—A young girl, aged 12 or 14 years, niece of Mr. John Plank, of Cumberland township, was accidentally shot yesterday. A gun, heavily loaded with shot, was standing in a corner of the room; and a lad, who was searching for some article near to the place the gun was, threw it down. The load went off, and struck the young girl, who was in an adjoining room, passing through the kidney, and lodging in the spine. But little hope is entertained of her recovery.

On Tuesday last, Dr. C. Swearingen, of Cumberland, Md. formerly of Hagerstown, shot Mr. Thistle, a lawyer of Cumberland, & immediately afterwards shot himself. Swearingen was dead, and Thistle not, at the last account. We are not acquainted with the cause which led to the mournful event.

Counterfeit \$10 notes on the Philadelphia Bank, well executed, are in circulation—old plate, letters D, some payable to J. Kain, and others to D. Evans—dated May 8, 1832. The paper is much lighter than that of the genuine ones.

The Hagerstown Torch Light, of Thursday last, says:—George Coney, a colored man, who resided in the neighborhood of the Jail, died of cholera on Saturday last—since which time there has not been a death from that disease; and we believe no case of cholera now exists in town. Our citizens of town and county, still continue in the enjoyment of unusually good health.

John Quincy Adams has been nominated as the anti-masonic candidate for Governor at the next election in Massachusetts.

From the National Intelligencer of Saturday. The Public Deposites.—The die is cast; the Government deposits are indeed to be removed. As we surmised yesterday, the evil counsellors by whom the President is surrounded and who have unfortunately wormed themselves into his confidence, have prevailed. He has resisted the arguments of his real friends, and honest advisers, and thrown himself into the arms of those who hesitate not to sacrifice his honor and the public good to their own private ends or political schemes. The star of Oliver L. Dain is in the ascendant. The cabinet improper has triumphed over the cabinet proper, and the stock-jobbers are made glad.

The reader is aware that the law reposes with the Secretary of the Treasury, by express enactment, the sole discretion of removing the public moneys from the safe-keeping of the Bank of the U. States, and places in his hands, exclusively, the power of withdrawing them, should the public interest, in his judgment, at any time demand it. In the official announcement of the intended withdrawal of the government deposits from the Bank, no mention is made of the Secretary of the Treasury, nor any reference to his participation in the measure. The form of the announcement, therefore, may be taken as confirming what we understand to be

the fact, namely, that so far from its being the act of the Secretary of the Treasury, or that it has been resolved on with his concurrence, it has been ordered by the President, not only without the consent but in defiance of the earnest opposition of that Minister.

Will the Secretary of the Treasury suffer the sanctity of the law to be violated in his person? Will he submit to the

indignity which has been offered to him? His wishes disregarded, and his prerogative wrested from his hands? For his own sake, we trust not; and if the lives of office have not changed his nature, we believe he will not.

It is understood that Messrs. McLANE, DUANE, and CASS, earnestly opposed the removal of the deposits, and Messrs. WOODBURY and TANEY supported it.

The National Republican and Democratic parties have united in Chester county. The anti-masonic party will oppose them both, and the contest will be warm and doubtful.

E. K. Avery.—Considerable excitement and disapprobation was created as we learn among the passengers on board one of the Hartford steamboats a few days ago, by the report that this highly unpopular individual was among their number. Order and quiet was finally restored on the assurance of the captain that he should be landed at the first stopping place; and he was accordingly left on shore at Middletown, where it was not without difficulty that he made his way to the parsonage in that place.—New Bedford Mercury.

A writer in the National Gazette is opposed to making the Supreme Court of the United States a stepping stone to the Presidency. This is right. It is much more important to preserve the public confidence in the purity of that Court, than to make any man President. Cannot ambition be satisfied with attaining the high honors of the National Judiciary? Who would exchange the reputation of Chief Justice Marshall for that of any President? always excepting that of Washington. Penn. Int.

David Crockett, in a letter to a friend, thus announces his triumph over Fitzgerald: "Dear Sir—Went through—tight squeezing—beat Fitz 170.—Yours D. C. In brevity, this is almost equal to Caesar's 'Veni, vidi, vici.'—Alex. Gaz.

An Albany paper mentions William L. Marcy, the present Governor of New York, as a candidate for the next Presidency. Gov. Marcy is said to be much superior to Martin Van Buren, and the most popular in that state.

There was a great fire in Dublin in the night of the 9th ult. at the sugar and spirits stores of the custom house. The loss is estimated at £500,000. Among the articles destroyed were 3,000 hhds. sugar and 1,000 puncheons of spirits. The building, which is a perfect ruin, cost £103,000.

PORTUGAL. There is a great deal of matter from this country—but it is only important to say that the party of Donna Maria seemed completely established. The patriarch of Lisbon had offered up prayers for her. The Miguelites appear to have suffered exceedingly in their attacks upon Oporto. Miguel was yet unheard of. It is reported that he will not be permitted to enter Spain.

Don Pedro is said to have granted a general amnesty, excepting only the minister of police. It is thought that one of his first acts will be the suppression of convents throughout Portugal.

The foreign papers state confidently that the English ministry are endeavoring to bring about an arrangement by which Don Pedro is to return to Brazil, and that Mr. de Talleyrand and Lord Palmerston, on the part of their respective Courts, have had several conferences on the subject.

Mr. Buchanan is about to return from Russia. We have long thought that, though a less number of "ministers plenipotentiary and envoys extraordinary" would suffice than are now employed, the salaries of those retained should be considerably increased; for by the time one of these becomes tolerably well acquainted with the manners and habits of the court to which he is sent, he begins to think of returning—his expenses have exceeded his salary, inclusive of his outfit and the allowance to be made for his outfit. It is said that Mr. B. will be proposed as a candidate for the Senate of the U. States, for Pennsylvania, in place of Mr. Dallas, whose period of service expired on the 4th of March last.—Niles.

The Cholera.—It is stated in the Portland Courier, on the authority of a respectable ship-master, recently arrived at that port from Cuba, that while the Cholera has raged with great violence on the sugar plantations all over the Island, no cases are known to have occurred on the coffee plantations. Even where a coffee plantation was surrounded by sugar plantations, the former would escape while the latter would be swept of a large portion of their laborers. May not this fact lead to some discovery as to the nature of the disease, or of a successful remedy?

We have encouraging assurances, says the Pittsburgh Gazette, that the rail road over the mountains will be fit for use early in the ensuing spring; and if we are not disappointed in this expectation, hundreds and thousands of produce & merchandise may pass between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, before the citizens of Buffalo have filled their ice houses.

Old Ironside.—A more appropriate name. Last week, a piece of timber was taken from the Frigate Constitution, now under repair in the Dry Dock, at the navy yard in Charleston, which was only 9 feet long, 27 inches wide, 14 inches thick, and weighed 1460 pounds. On breaking up this piece of timber, there was found in it 364 lbs of iron and 163 lbs of copper, making 527 lbs of metal—more than a third of its weight.

From the Erie Gazette.

Remarkable Preservation.—On Wednesday the fourth instant, the schooner New Connecticut, loaded with wheat and flour, was capsized twelve miles below this place. She was immediately abandoned by the captain and crew, who succeeded in making the shore in a small boat, leaving a passenger, Mrs. Appleby, in the cabin, whom they were unable to relieve. The schooner went ashore some distance below. On Saturday persons went on board of her for the purpose of getting her off. The steam boat Wm. Peacock, hitched to her, but was unable to move her; they continued, however, to work at her until Monday, when they succeeded in getting her aloft. All this time they never thought of looking after the woman, supposing, beyond all doubt, she had perished. On entering the cabin, however, to their astonishment, they found her alive, and she is now at Portland, doing well. She was during the whole time in water up to her neck, and had nothing to subsist on but a cracker and an onion, which floated to her. The particulars of the story, her sufferings, and manner of sustaining herself so long in the water, we have not heard.

Temperance.—Extract from recent instructions sent by the Secretary of the Treasury to Collectors of the Customs:—"It appears to me that officers whose habits are not positively sober, cannot be vigilant; that they cannot exercise their skill with effect, and that indulgence in one vice, mean in itself, too naturally removes repugnance to others."

I consider it my duty, therefore, as intimations have been given me, that some officers in the Revenue Service have permitted themselves to indulge in intemperate habits, respectfully and earnestly to ask your aid to put an effectual termination to such practices. I will thank you to use, fearlessly, the opportunities which your position offers, for ascertaining and making known any acts such as I have referred to, in order that I may perform my own duty in reporting cases of such misconduct to the President, for his information and decision."

Dr. Dennis, the Astronomer, says that on the 30th of November, 1834, there will be a great and Total Eclipse of the sun.—Nor. Her.

To give an idea of the business done at Holt's hotel, New York, it is mentioned, that 1795 persons were, in the whole, accommodated with board and lodging there during the month of August.

By the death of Judge Egbert Benson, of N. Y. James Madison is left the only surviving member of the first American Congress in 1781—as he is also the last survivor of the convention that formed the federal constitution.

Rum and Razors.—A countryman sent to his friend in the city for a barrel of rum, for family use—and received, in addition to the rum, a case of razors—with this significant remark in a letter—"One is slow and sure—the other quick and certain." Gazette.

Bishop White, Chaplain to the first American Congress, is still living in Philadelphia. He is very aged, yet enjoys good health, and officiates at marriages, consecrations, &c.

All the names of the towns, provinces, islands, and seas in Greece, are to be changed back to those they possessed in the days of their ancient renown.

Anti-Masonic Ticket. SENATOR, JAMES RENSHAW, Esq. ASSEMBLY, JAMES PATTERSON, Esq. THADDEUS STEVENS, Esq. COMMISSIONER, JOHN BROUGH, (of Hampton.) AUDITOR, JOSEPH FINK, (of Germany.) DIRECTOR OF THE POOR, J. CUNNINGHAM, Esq. CORONERS, DR. HENRY SMYSER, DR. GEORGE L. FAUSS.

DIED. On Thursday last, in this borough, Mrs. Sarah Edie, widow of the late Gen. John Edie, dec'd, in the 82d year of her age.

On Tuesday night last, Caroline, daughter of Mr. Adam Mowry, of this town, aged 18 months and 6 days.

On the 10th inst. in Charlestown, Va. Mr. Thomas C. Lane, merchant of Carlisle.

On Tuesday last, of pulmonary consumption, in the 32d year of his age, and the 9th of his ministry, the Rev. Mathew Lind Fullerton, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Hagerstown.

Those persons who have promised us WOOD in payment of their subscriptions, are requested to deliver it as soon as possible.

WANTED. A GOOD JOURNEYMAN TAILOR, TO whom constant employment will be given, on application to the subscriber. W. P. SCHWARTZ. Gettysburg, Sept. 23.

ATTENTION! Gettysburg Guards! YOU will parade, on your usual ground, on Saturday the 5th of October next, at 1 o'clock, precisely, in winter uniform, with pom-poms.

By order, R. MARTIN, O. S. Sept. 23. An Election will be held on said day for CAPTAIN, in the room of Capt. COBEAN, resigned.

Splendid Scheme! One Prize of \$30,000, One of 20,000, One of 10,000, one of 3,000, AND NO LESS THAN 10 Prizes of \$1,000!

UNION CANAL LOTTERY, CLASS NO. 20, To be drawn in Philadelphia, on Saturday the 5th of Oct. 66 Number Lottery—10 drawn ballots.

SCHEME. 1 Prize of 30,000 1 - 20,000 1 - 10,000 1 - 3,000 1 - 1,000 10 - 500 10 - 400 10 - 300 10 - 250 55 - 200 56 - 100 66 - 80 112 - 70 2,296 - 40 16,400 - 10

Tickets, \$10—Halves, \$5: Other Shares in proportion. FOR SALE AT CLARKSON'S. Sept. 23. Drawn Numbers in Class No. 19, Not yet received.

Almanacs for 1834. ENGLISH and German Almanacs, large and small, for sale by the dozen or single, at the Apothecary & Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER. Gettysburg, Sept. 16.

PUBLIC SALE. WILL be sold at Public Sale, on Wednesday the 25th inst. at the late residence of WILHELM HOUTHELYN, deceased, in the borough of Gettysburg, the following Property, viz:—

One Horse. ONE COW. Two HOGS. Hay, Corn and Buckwheat by the bushel, Beds and Bedding, Linen by the yard, and a variety of articles too tedious to mention.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. on said day, when attendance and a credit will be given by HEZEKIAH BRINKERHOFF, WILLIAM H. LOTT, Executors. Sept. 16.

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the Estate of WILHELM HOUTHELYN, late of Gettysburg, deceased, by Bond, Note or Book Account, are requested to call with the subscribers, and make payment, on or before the 1st day of November next.—And all persons having any claims against said Estate, will please present them for payment.

HEZEKIAH BRINKERHOFF, WILLIAM H. LOTT, Executors. Sept. 16.

PUBLIC SALE. WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, at the residence of the subscriber, in Menallen township, on Friday the 27th inst.

THE FARM on which he resides, containing about 188 Acres. ALSO HORSES. Horned Cattle, a Road Wagon, Horse-Gears, Sleighs, Ploughs, Harrows, Farming Utensils, &c. and a great variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by LEBRECHT L. HINSCH. Sept. 16.

NOTICE. THE Heirs and Legal Representatives of WM. HAMILTON, late of Adams county, Pennsylvania, deceased, will take notice, that an INQUISTION for the partition or valuation of the Real Estate of said deceased, will be held on the premises, situate in Washington township, Franklin county, on Friday the 19th day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

ENNION ELLIOTT, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Chambersburg, Sept. 18, 1833.

HULL'S PATENT TRUSSES, COMMON DO. FOR Sale at the Apothecary & Drug Store of S. H. BUEHLER. Sept. 16.

Eleven Sheep, TEN OF WHICH WERE WETHERS, AND ONE AN EWE. STRAYED from the Subscriber about the beginning of August last—no particular marks recollected. A suitable reward will be given to whoever brings them as may enable me to recover them. JOHN S. CRAWFORD. Marsh-creek, Sept. 9.

Flax-Seed Wanted. THE highest price will be given for clean FLAX-SEED, at the Apothecary and Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER. Aug. 19.

FARMS FOR SALE. WILL be Offered for Sale, by Public Auction, on Friday the 1st of November next, on the premises,

A FARM, Situate in Straban township, Adams county, about three miles from Gettysburg, on the road leading to Hunters-Town, containing 917 Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Robert King, Peter Moritz, and others. The improvements are a

LOG HOUSE. Log BARN, a well near the door, and an Orchard. ALSO, FOR SALE, On Saturday the 2d of November next, ON THE PREMISES,

ANOTHER FARM, Situate in Straban township, Adams county, about six miles from Gettysburg, on the Turnpike road to York, containing 200 Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Roger Claxton, Christian Cashman and others. The improvements are a two-story Log HOUSE, a good BARN, a well of water near the door, and other necessary Out-buildings.

Any person wishing to view the premises, will please call on Jonathan Baldwin, living on the last named farm, or the subscriber.

Vendue to commence at 12 o'clock, M. on each day, when attendance will be given, and terms made known, by ISAAC MONFORT, Adm'r, with the will annexed, of Geo. Bercom, dec'd. Sept. 16.

SHERIFF'S SALES. IN pursuance of sundry Writs of Vendition Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, on Monday the 7th day of October next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

A Lot of Ground, Situate in the borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, adjoining lot of Geo. Buehler, Esq. fronting on Middle-street, and known on the general plan of said Town by No. —, on which are erected a one & a half-story weather-board

Dwelling-house, two-story frame Shop, frame Stable, well of water. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Philip Sharp.—ALSO.

A Half Lot of Ground, Situate in Troxell's addition to Gettysburg, Adams county, adjoining lots of James Bowen and Thaddeus Stevens, fronting on Middle-street, and known on the general plan of said addition by No. 9, on which is erected a one-story Log Dwelling-house.

Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Thomas Brown.—ALSO.

All the Interest of Jacob Livelberger, in right of his Wife, being the Life Estate of the said Livelberger, in A Tract of Land, Situate in Mount Pleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Peter Weikert, Henry Hilt and others, containing 150 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a two-story Brick

Dwelling-house, Bank-building, double log Barn, log Stable, stone Spring-house, and other Out-buildings, with an Orchard.—Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Jacob Livelberger.—ALSO.

All the Interest of Thomas Canaan, in right of his Wife, being the Life Estate of the said Canaan, in the 5th undivided part of A Tract of Land, Situate in Huntington township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Jacob Funk, John Sadler, Levi Miller and others, containing 168 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a two-story Log

Dwelling-house, Double Log Barn, Two Log Tenant-houses, Two Log Stables, Log Spring-house, and other Out-buildings, and Two Orchards. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Thomas Canaan.—ALSO.

A Tract of Mountain Land, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of the heirs of Joshua Russell, deceased, the heirs of Alexander Dobbin, deceased, and others, containing 155 Acres, more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Joseph McKellip.—ALSO.

A Lot of Ground, Situate in Petersburg, Huntington township, Adams county, adjoining Lot of Dr. Wm. R. Stewart and an alley, on which are erected a two-story weather-board

Dwelling-house, occupied as a Tavern, two-story Brick Back-building, large Stable, part frame and part log, and Fountain Pump.—Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Isaac Sadler, deceased.—ALSO.

A Lot of Ground, Situate in Abbots-Town, Berwick township, Adams county, adjoining Town of Berwick, and known on the general plan of said Town by No. 69, on which is erected a one-story frame

Dwelling-house. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Joseph Harman. WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Sept. 16, 1833.

PUBLIC SALE

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, at the residence of the Subscribers, in Franklin township, on Wednesday the 24th inst.

Horses, Cows, Sheep and Hogs, Farming Utensils, and a great variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture.—Also, at the same time & place.

Will be offered for sale, by Public Vendue, **THE FARM** of the subscriber, containing about 188 Acres. As he intends removing to the West, it will be sold on advantageous terms.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by

JOHN COBEAN.

Sept. 9.

A Valuable FARM FOR SALE.

WILL be Sold, at Public Sale, on the premises, on Monday the 7th of October next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. the following DESCRIBED REAL ESTATE of **PETER COMFORT, dec'd.**

Consisting of

A Tract of land, containing 184 Acres, more or less, situate in Menallen township, Adams County, Pa. about one mile from Arendt's Town, adjoining lands of Baltzer Minter, the heirs of Samuel Young, deceased, and others. The improvements are a good two-story DWELLING HOUSE, Stone BARN, and

SAW-MILL, with a never-failing spring near the house, a large Orchard of Apple and other Fruit Trees, with an excellent Meadow, and a sufficiency of Woodland.

—Also—

At the same time and place, **FOUR ACRES** OF FIRST-RATE

Chestnut Timber land in Franklin township, adjoining lands of Henry Cushman, Jacob Hartman (of John) and others.

Any person wishing to view the property before the day of sale, will please call on **JOSEPH LEAS**, living on the premises. Conditions of sale made known on the day of sale, by

D. COMFORT, & Co. Ex'rs.

Sept. 9.

P. S. The property must positively be sold.

Worthy of General Notice!!



DAVID HEAGY, CABINET-MAKER.

WOULD most respectfully make mention, that, while his brother's workmen, in town and country, were informing the Public that they were making, and could make, any thing in their line, and that, too, "cheaper than nothing" for Cash or Produce, he was making every thing that a Cabinet-maker could make, and as fast too, almost, as his friends could carry them away—leaving in their stead either Cash, Produce, or good solid promises! Thus it seems, that while some were talking about "shadows," others were partaking of the substance, not of things hoped for, but of things ACTUALLY OBTAINED! And yet, should there be any still among those happy and lucky beings whose names are registered among those "lots of marriages" recently taken place, who have not supplied themselves with good and substantial

FURNITURE, SUCH AS

SIDEBOARDS, BUREAUS, CUPBOARDS, TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, CRADLES, &c. &c.

they are respectfully informed that they can be provided with the same, at the shortest notice given to one who, although himself a happy Bachelor, feels he knows how to contribute to the happiness of those who were once "two"—but are now "one!"

While the subscriber gives the above notice to newly married folks, yet those who have passed the "honey-moon" need not feel themselves slighted—because, if any have almost forgotten the happy hour that made them one, he can see no plausible reason why they should not have their rooms fitted up with good Furniture—such as a first-rate and well finished

SIDEBOARD, BUREAU, or any thing else in the Cabinet-making line. So, come one and all—married and unmarried—and supply yourselves with work made, not like "Pinder's Ransom," to sell—but for service, out of the best seasoned materials, by good workmen.

One part of my trade I would not forget to mention—which is, as my "Sign" fully indicates, that, having a good HEARSE for the conveyance of the Dead, I am prepared to make

COFFINS at a moment's warning, should it at any

*Neither would I forget to return my sincere thanks to the public for the liberal support I have received, the past year—and hope by strict attention to business and a desire to render satisfaction, still to merit and receive alike encouragement.

DAVID HEAGY.

June 24.

William Gardner, New Establishment.

HAS associated himself with **J. F. Gardner, under the Firm of**

Wm. Gardner & Co.

who now have on hand, and intend keeping, a large and general Assortment of **DESIRABLE GOODS,** SUCH AS

DRY GOODS, PAINTS, AND DYE-STUFFS, GROCERIES, CASTINGS, HARDWARE, BAR IRON, QUEENSWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

among which are several sets of **Broad and Narrow Ties.**—Also, a large quantity of

Chestnut Posts & Rails, all of which will sell at the lowest prices, and on pleasing terms.

WILLIAM GARDNER, BENJAMIN F. GARDNER,

Petersburg, (York Springs) Sept. 2.

REMOVAL.

Miller & Witherow

RESPECTFULLY inform the Citizens of Gettysburg, and the Public generally, that they have REMOVED THEIR STORE, to the room lately occupied by Samuel Falmestock, on the south-west Corner of the Diamond, and are offering for sale,

A New & Handsome Assortment of FRESH GOODS, AS FOLLOWS:

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, China, Glass & Queensware, &c. &c. &c.

which have been purchased on the most favorable terms for Cash—and will be sold at a very moderate profit. They invite the Public to call and examine their stock of Goods.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Gettysburg, July 29.

Bargains! Bargains!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he intends removing to the City in March, 1834, or sooner, if he can make arrangements to do so. He has determined to offer his Stock of

MERCHANDIZE,

Consisting of a very general assortment of **DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Glass, Queens, Hard & Stone-WARE, LIQUORS, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, BOOKS & STATIONARY, ESSENCES, CONFECTIONARY, CROCKS, &c. &c.**

at very reduced prices for Cash, Country Produce, or the usual credit. Persons wanting **BARGAINS,** will do well to call, as they shall have Goods at low prices, without mistake. Those indebted are requested to call and settle their accounts.

A very convenient and good WAGON

for Peddling Merchandize, with a pair of good Grey HORSES, and Harness complete, will be sold cheap, together or separately. —Also, the

HOUSE AND LOT

now occupied by him. It is next door to Mr. Agnew's Tavern, in the centre of business, and a very desirable stand for a Store, (now occupied as such) or almost any business that requires a central and public location. —Price low, and terms easy. To any person wishing to keep Store, he would, if agreeable to both parties, dispose of a part of his Stock, and give possession at such time as may be agreed upon. It is generally and correctly believed, that Emmitsburg is one of the best places in Frederick county, Md. for Merchandizing.

Address (post-paid)

JACOB SNIDER.

Emmitsburg, June 10.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of **SAMUEL WITHEROW,** Esq. late of Hamilton township, deceased, are desired to discharge the same without delay; and those who have any claims against said Estate, are requested to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN MARSHALL, Adm'r.

JOHN WITHEROW.

Sept. 2.

TO MILLERS.

WANTED, a MILLER, to work as a Second Hand. None need apply, but such as can come well recommended for their honesty and sobriety.

J. & B. DARBY,

Near Chambersburg.

Sept. 2.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

I will take in my Coach Factory, **FOUR** steady young Boys as Apprentices—

One to the TRIMMING,

One to the PAINTING, and One to the SMITHING.

By applying soon, they will meet with favorable terms.

I likewise will give the highest price, in Cash, for good

ASH PLANK.

DAVID LITTLE.

Baltimore-street, Gettysburg, Aug. 28.

At an Orphans' Court,

Held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the 26th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, before John Reed, Esq. and his Associates Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule, On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

FRANCIS ALLISON, deceased, to wit: Francis, Martha, intermarried with John McDermott, Mary Ann, Robert, Susanna, intermarried with Thomas Logan, Sibby, intermarried with William Rath, and Sally Allison, or the Guardians of such of them as are minors, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the first day of October next, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Sept. 2.

WOOL.

CLEAN Washed WOOL will be taken in exchange for Goods, by

MILLER & WITHEROW.

Gettysburg, July 15.

DOCTOR HENRY BELTZ'S

Celebrated & Infallible

Worm-destroying Syrup, Sold at the Apothecary & Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, July 29.

N. B. Recommendations as to its efficacy can be given. It is so pleasant, as to be palatable to children.

STRAY HORSES.

CAME to the house of the subscriber, in Franklin township, Adams county, on the 30th of July,

TWO HORSES, one a Grey, about 10 or 12 years of age, and has lost an eye; the other a Dark Bay, 8 or 9 years of age—no marks. The owner is desired to prove properly, pay charges, and take them away.

S. R. BAILEY.

South Mountain, Aug. 5.

VALUABLE

Virginia Lands

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers to sell at Private Sale, on terms which will be an inducement to Capitalists, a Tract of

TIMBER-LAND,

situate in Hampshire County, Virginia, containing

2,000 ACRES.

This Tract is well calculated for IRON WORKS, as there is a quantity of Iron Ore, and good streams of water running through it. For a particular description and terms, apply to the subscriber, at Mt. St. Mary's College, near Emmitsburg, Maryland.

F. B. JAMISON.

Nov. 20.

THE ORIGINAL & GENUINE

Compound Chlorine

TOOTH-WASH, FOR cleaning & preserving the Teeth and Gums, and cleaning the Mouth, for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, Aug. 19.

Notice is hereby Given

TO the Legatees, Creditors, and other persons concerned, that the

ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented to the Orphans' Court, for confirmation and allowance, viz.

The account of Simon Melhorn, Executor of the Estate of David Melhorn, deceased.

The account of William Moorhead, Administrator de bonis non of the Estate of James Moorhead, deceased.

The account of Peter Stine, Executor of the Estate of George Stine, deceased.

The account of Margaret Chambers and John Beecher, Executors of the Estate of John Chambers, deceased.

The account of Jacob King, Executor of the Estate of Peter Delp, deceased.

The account of George Wilson and John Bender, Executors of the Estate of Thomas Baldwin, deceased.

The account of Walter Smith, Executor of the Estate of Ann Giffith, deceased.

The account of John Myers, Administrator of the Estate of David Chronister, deceased.

The account of John Brough and John Myers, Administrators of the Estate of John Myers, deceased.

The account of Jacob Hanes and John Overholzer, Administrators of the Estate of Samuel Overholzer, deceased.

The account of William Vanorsdalen, Administrator of the Estate of Solomon Tate, deceased.

The account of James Black, one of the Administrators of the Estate of Wm. Hamilton, deceased.

The account of Joseph Topper and Joseph Fink, Executors of the Estate of Andrew Topper, deceased.

The account of George Sponsler, Executor of the Estate of George Sponsler, deceased.

The account of John Eiker, Administrator of the Estate of Daniel Hanes, deceased.

The account of Samuel B. Wright, Executor of the Estate of David M. Creary, deceased.

The account of Jacob Gardner, one of the Administrators of the Estate of Martin Gardner, deceased.

JOHN B. CLARK, Reg'r.

Register's Office, Gettysburg, Aug. 26th, 1833.

At an Orphans' Court,

Held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the 26th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, before John Reed, Esq. and his Associates Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule, On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

FRANCIS ALLISON, deceased, to wit: Francis, Martha, intermarried with John McDermott, Mary Ann, Robert, Susanna, intermarried with Thomas Logan, Sibby, intermarried with William Rath, and Sally Allison, or the Guardians of such of them as are minors, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the first day of October next, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Sept. 2.

At an Orphans' Court,

Held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the 26th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three—before John Reed, Esquire, and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule, On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

Elizabeth Dumcoody, deceased, to wit: Arnold V. John, Hannah, intermarried with George Vanorsdal, David, Isaac, Silas, Joseph, and Elizabeth Vanorsdal, or the Guardians of such of them as are minors, to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the first day of October next, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Sept. 2.

SHERIFFALTY.

Fellow-Citizens of Adams County:

DESIROUS of being elected your SHERIFF, for the ensuing three years, I respectfully offer myself to your consideration as a Candidate. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected, I will do the duties of the Office faithfully.

Your obedient servant,

MICHAEL C. CLARKSON.

March 11.

Fellow-Citizens of Adams County:

RETURNING you my sincere thanks for your former support, I again offer myself as a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF, at the ensuing Election. Should I be elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.

Your's, very respectfully,

ROBERT McILWAIN.

July 29.

Fellow-Citizens of Adams County:

I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF.—and return my sincere thanks to you for favors already conferred on me.

JACOB SANDERS.

Feb. 25.

To the Independent Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

I offer myself to your consideration for the Office of

SHERIFF, at the next General Election. Should I be elected, I pledge my honor to do the duties of that Office with fidelity and impartiality. Your's, very respectfully,

JAMES BELL, Jr.

March 4.

SHERIFFALTY.

GENTLEMEN,

ALTHOUGH I have not had the honor of being heretofore considered by you, as a candidate for any considerable post of trust or profit, yet I am encouraged at this time, to come forward and solicit your suffrages at the ensuing Election for the Office of SHERIFF, for this County. Should I be so fortunate as to obtain it, none can be possessed of a firmer resolution to discharge the duties of that important trust with care, tenacity and fidelity, than your faithful servant,

GEORGE W. McLELLAN.

April 1.

FRESH SUPPLY OF

HARDWARE.

M. C. CLARKSON,

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a very handsome and complete assortment of

HARDWARE, embracing almost every article in his line, which he will sell for Cash, at the lowest prices.

He made, while in the City, a contract for a very large quantity of

NAILS, which he will sell for Cash, at the lowest prices, if they are not of the best quality when opened, to be returned.

Gettysburg, April 8.

FRESH DRUGS

AND MEDICINES.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER

HAS just returned from Baltimore, with a large assortment of

Fresh Drugs & Medicines, Paints, & Dye-Stuffs, GROCERIES, &c.

All of which are warranted of the best quality, and will be sold on as moderate terms as at any establishment in Gettysburg. He returns his thanks to the public for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and hopes their patronage may continue.

Gettysburg, May 27.

Passage 2 Dollars.

People's Line of Steamboats, BETWEEN BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA, Via Chesapeake & Delaware Canal.

EVERY MORNING, at Six o'clock.

THE President and Directors of the People's Steam Navigation Company, have the pleasure to announce the commencement of the Line for the conveyance of passengers between the Cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the swift & splendid Steamers KENTUCKY Capt. D. Robinson, and OHIO, Capt. W. Whildinn, Jr.

The KENTUCKY will leave the Company's wharf, Light-Street, every morning at Six o'clock, A. M. for Philadelphia, by the way of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, through which the passengers will be conveyed in splendid and commodious Barges, (affording particularly to ladies, the most comfortable and desirable route) to Delaware City, where they will take the OHIO, and arrive in Philadelphia the same afternoon at an early hour.

Passengers will be taken up and landed on any part of the Canal, and also at New Castle, Marcus Hook, Chester, and at the Lazaretto, on the Delaware.

The Table and Bar shall not be excelled by those of any other line in the Union. This being the People's Line, no exertion will be spared on the part of the Agent, to entitle them to a full share of patronage of the travelling community.

Passage to Philadelphia, only \$2.

All baggage at the risk of the owners—the greatest attention, however, will be paid to its safety, by the Captains and their assistants on the route.

Passage to Chesapeake City, going and returning, Fifty Cents.

S. McLELLAN, AGENT.

No. 8, Light-st. wharf.

BALTIMORE, June 10.

SWAIN'S PANACEA,

FOR the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, general debility, &c. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 20.

GRAVE STONES.

THE Subscriber has on hands an assortment of **GRAVE STONES,** which he will sell (and letter the same) as reasonable, and on as short notice as he can.

DAVID ECKER.

Gettysburg, June 24.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections of this Commonwealth," enacted on the fifteenth day of February, 1790, it is enjoined on me to give Public Notice of such Election to be held, and to enumerate in such Notice what Officers are to be elected: I, **WILLIAM S. COBEAN,** Sheriff of the County of Adams, do therefore hereby make known, and give this **PUBLIC NOTICE** to the Electors of the said County of Adams, that a

General Election

will be held in the said County, on the Second Tuesday in October next, (the 8th.)

at the several Districts, composed of the following Townships, viz.

In the First District, composed of the borough of Gettysburg, and the township of Cumberland, at the Court-house in Gettysburg.

In the Second District, composed of the township of Germany, at the house now occupied by Mr. Bishop, in the town of Petersburg, in the township of Germany.

In the Third District, composed of the township of Berwick, and that part of the township of Mountpleasant, lying east and north of a public road leading from the farm formerly occupied by George Lashells, to Dellone's Mill; and that part of the township of Hamilton, lying west of the Carlisle and Hanover Turnpike Road, between Blake's bridge, and the intersection of said Road with the Gettysburg and York Turnpike Road; at the house of Philip Heagy, Esq. in the town of Oxford.

In the Fourth District, composed of the townships of Huntingdon and Latimore, at the house of David Heagy, in the town of Petersburg, in the township of Huntingdon.

In the Fifth District, composed of the townships of Hamiltonban and Liberty, at the house of Col. James Reid, in Millers-Town.

In the Sixth District, composed of that part of the township of Hamilton east of the Hanover and Carlisle Turnpike Road, at the house lately occupied by John Fleming, in the town of Berlin.

In the Seventh District, composed of the township of Menallen, at the house of W. and F. Hapke, in said township.

In the Eighth District, composed of the township of Straban, at the house now occupied by John Gourley, in Hunters-Town.

In the Ninth District, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house formerly occupied by Christian Boecher, in said township.

In the Tenth District, composed of the township of Conowing, at the house of Adam Oaster, in M'Sherry's-Town.

In the Eleventh District, composed of the township of Tyrone, at the house of John Harman, in Heidlersburg, in said township.

In the Twelfth District, composed of the township of Mountjoy, at the house of Joseph Topper, in said township.

In the Thirteenth District, composed of that part of the township of Mountpleasant, lying west and south of a public road leading from Mr. Dellone's Mill, to the farm formerly occupied by George Lashells, on the York and Gettysburg Turnpike Road, at the house now occupied by Samuel Swope, in Bonanoughtown.

In the Fourteenth District, composed of the township of Reading, at the public school-house in the town of Hampton.

AT WHICH TIME AND PLACES WILL BE ELECTED

One Member of the Senate of Pennsylvania, to represent the District composed of the Counties of Adams and York;

Two Representatives in the State Legislature, for the County of Adams;

One County Commissioner; One Auditor of Public Accounts; One Director of the Poor, & House of Employment of the County of Adams; Two Coroners; and Two Sheriffs.

In the Sixth District, composed of that part of the township of Hamilton east of the Hanover and Carlisle Turnpike Road, at the house lately occupied by John Fleming, in the town of Berlin.

In the Seventh District, composed of the township of Menallen, at the house of W. and F. Hapke, in said township.